

SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD.

TUESDAY, - FEBRUARY 27, 1883.

THE DAILY HERALD is published every morning, Mondays excepted, at East Temple Street, near First South, Salt Lake City, by the HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY. Subscription price, \$10.50 per annum, postage included; parts of a year at the same rate. To weekly subscribers, collection made by carriers, 25c. a week. THE SEMI-WEEKLY HERALD is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at \$3.50 a year; six months, \$1.75; postage included.

THE WEEKLY HERALD is published every Thursday morning, at \$2 a year; six months, \$1.25; postage included.

THE CONTENTS OF THE HERALD this morning are as follows:

- 1st PAGE—Latest Telegrams—Commercial, etc.
2d PAGE—Telegraphic News—Another Church Lash Failure—The Irish.
3d PAGE—Telegraphic News—Miscellaneous.
4th PAGE—Editorials, etc.
5th PAGE—Latest Telegrams—Miscellaneous.
6th PAGE—Telegraphic News—The Socialists—A New Departure, etc.
7th PAGE—The Passion Play—The Rum Business.
8th PAGE—Distinguished Visitors—Sunday Services—Local Items.

A NEW JERSEY widow is said to have changed her religion because she wished to avoid meeting her husband in the next world.

It is said that the great political vice of the Italians is their indifference to the right of suffrage, many of them entitled to vote not availing themselves of the privilege. The same remark applies to the American people.

THE WORKMEN in the Pennsylvania coke regions now know what protection to labor and tariff brings them. They are frankly told by a protectionist organ, the Philadelphia Press, that a diet of horse meat and homes of poverty and squalor are good enough for workmen.

AN EGOTISTIC man named Chadwick, of Farmington, N. H., died recently, leaving directions that his body should be secured standing in his coffin, a pipe placed in his mouth, and in that position hauled in a hay rack to his last resting place. His friends had too great respect for the proprieties to comply with these directions, and the corpse was interred with the usual formalities.

ACCORDING to the New York Times, Messrs. Gould and Huntington have joined their forces to capture about \$25,000,000 worth of public lands and have a fair chance of succeeding. Where is the use of making a fuss about a little thing like that? Shall we send Mr. Gould on his journey around the world without a sufficiency of pocket money? Let us rejoice that the republican party has not yet given away the rest of the country to the nabobs who keep it in power.

A NEW JERSEY doctor is trying to form a joint-stock company which he wants to form for the purpose of saving 400,000 lives in this country per year. The prospectus of this company has been issued and sent to large numbers of persons. The doctor offers to reimburse the stockholders and devote one-half of the enormous sum he is to receive towards destroying disease altogether in this country and putting an end to the present medical fraternity, which he calls a dynasty licensed to commit unlimited murders every year.

AN OLD story, always worth retelling, has been revived in Washington, about Dr. Thornton, who had charge of the patent bureau in the early years of this government. He claimed to have been the inventor of steam navigation, and to have made experiments on the Delaware before Fulton made his on the Hudson. In fact, he charged Fulton with being a mere imitator of himself. Naturally, a lively and bitter newspaper controversy arose between the two men, and when Fulton went to Washington they had a personal discussion of the case, but only one, and it was one too many for Thornton. "Surely, you must admit," said Fulton, in apparent good faith, "that I was the original inventor of the process of making planks from sawdust by hydraulic pressure?" "Oh, no," said the other, contemptuously, "there is nothing new in that. I have known of it for a long time." "Ah," answered Fulton quizzically, "but you never know of my invention—how to make oak planks out of pine sawdust?"

THE IRISH MURDER.

The murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phoenix Park last summer was one of the boldest, as it was one of the most brutal crimes. Very few people, and they of the lowest communistic class, vicious and ignorant, were pleased by the terrible news that was flashed over the civilized portion of the globe within the hour that the deed was done. It is to the credit of the men who had been most outspoken and bitter in their attacks upon the British government that they deplored the murders sincerely, though it cannot be successfully denied that the killings were largely the result of their own harangues against the English. While the crime horrified right minded people everywhere, it was inspired and executed so adroitly that it looked for a long time as if the perpetrators would forever remain unknown, and thereby escape the punishment they so richly merit. But British money and shrewdness have at last succeeded and the guilty wretches are about to pay the penalty for the crime. Informers, of course, are always and everywhere looked upon with suspicion, and no where more so than in Ireland. There are people who do not place much credence in the testimony of Kavanagh and Carey. And yet it should be remembered that it is not so unusual a thing, even in our own country, for criminals to be convicted on the evidence of some of their associates who have turned state's evidence, no matter whether the desire may be to save their own necks or to obtain the reward which has been offered for just such testimony. Kavanagh and Carey are different from the ordinary run of informers. It is doubtful if the evidence would have been received, had not the former been identified by a little girl as the driver who took part in the attack on Dennis Field. But now that the prosecution has got hold of the informers, they tell such a straightforward and circumstantial story that it is difficult to see in what way it can be broken down or contradicted.

The Philadelphia Times, in commenting on the evidence of Kavanagh, says: "It is worth noticing, however, that at those points where Kavanagh describes the various times he drove the assassins after the murder, both Fitzharris, the cab driver, and the prisoner Doyle, independently of each other, exclaimed, 'It's a lie.'" To our mind this is rather a proof of the truth of his statements, instead of invalidating them, the very fact that they found it necessary to deny this assertion, without contradicting the graver accusations brought against them, tending to lend fresh color to the truth of the story of crime.

But even the hanging of these men, although it would be an act of righteous justice, cannot bring peace to Ireland. The trouble is too deep seated to be cured by such a mode of treatment. For years the English government has been attempting measures of pacification. And yet the disestablishment of the Irish church, land bills and other so-called panaceas have been as instrumental in solving the question as would be a string of onions hung over Vesuvius in preventing the volcano from bursting forth. Nothing could be more significant of the Irish character than the declaration of starving people to the bishop, who a few days ago counseled emigration, that they would rather die than emigrate—this, too, in a part of the country the most wretched and unproductive. Where there is such a love for home, a passion which not even the feeling of serfdom, the knowledge of long years of oppression and tyranny, the prospect of hunger, of fever and of death can eradicate, there is but little prospect that a few more executions will mend the matter.

In 1880 Samuel Hides, aged 77, a wealthy resident of Ballston, N. Y., was induced by a clairvoyant named Dr. Mann to marry her. She represented that spirits so ordered it. Hides was a firm believer in spiritualism, and acting under the supposed advice of spirits, he at once dug for a mineral spring in Ballston, and found it 715 feet below the surface. It is now valued at \$25,000. He made a deed at his wife's request, it is alleged, conveying the spring property to her. Shortly afterward Hides began acting to annul the marriage and set aside the conveyance on the ground that he was imposed upon. The referee decided in favor of Hides.

PRESIDENTIAL PROBABILITIES.

In the United States, where the term of the chief executive is very short, we are scarcely out of one campaign before entering upon another. Even now, with Arthur's term only half expired, names are being presented and their respective merits discussed with as much earnestness as though the election were now at hand. Of course nothing can be prefigured with certainty, but indications or "straws" are being taken up with avidity, and by contemplation of these we are able to arrive at something like an estimate of the prevailing sentiment in that direction.

Among the names that figure most prominently, those of Pendleton, McDonald and Cleveland loom up most conspicuously on the democratic side; while Edmunds figures most largely in republican pools. Democratic success is already assured, so far as present affairs can assure anything, and the chief question therefore is as to who will be the democratic nominee. The first named above ought to satisfy his party and the country; he is a man whose attainments as a lawyer, publicist and statesman are excelled by none; as an exponent of constitutional principles he is a head and shoulders above all his opponents in the Senate; and upon his private character and domestic life there is not one blot.

It would be a consummation devoutly to be wished if Edmunds, the author of the prevailing unconstitutional law for Utah, and Pendleton, its chief opponent, the champion of free and fair government, should be pitted against each other. If such a contest did not result in the carrying of every doubtful state by the democrats, then indeed we would be greatly disappointed.

If the returns of the American bureau of statistics are to be credited, the people of this country consumed last year a little more than \$600,000,000 worth of liquors sold by nearly 200,000 dealers.

REV. DR. POTTER recently preached a sermon on criticism in Grace Church, New York, in the course of which he declared: "We have developed in these days a brood of periodicals, on both sides the Atlantic, which in their power of coarse malignity and brutal recklessness of literary and personal criticism are worthy a race of savages."

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GEORGE HUSLER

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT MY wife, Clara Mather, is not authorized to contract or make or obligations on my account, and I will pay no debts contracted by her.

J. C. MATHER.

Dated February 15, 1883. 1617

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of John P. Flynn, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY the undersigned, executor of the estate of John P. Flynn, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said William H. Bird, at his office in Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

WILLIAM H. BIRD, Executor of the estate of John P. Flynn, deceased. Dated at Salt Lake City, February 20, 1883.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court for the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the estate and guardianship of Mary A. Carmichael, an imbecile.

JONATHAN M. WILLIAMSON, guardian of the person and estate of Mary A. Carmichael, imbecile, having filed this day his petition duly verified, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate of said Ward, for the purpose of paying debts due from said Ward, and to provide a fund for the maintenance and support of said Ward; and it appearing from said petition that such order of sale is necessary for said purposes, It is therefore ordered that the next of kin of said Mary A. Carmichael and all persons interested in her said estate appear before our said court on the second day of April, A. D. 1883, at 10 A. M., at the County Court House in Salt Lake City, in the County and Territory aforesaid to show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be granted to the said guardian to sell said real estate of said Ward either at public or private sale as shall, at the hearing, of said petition, be deemed best, and that a copy of this order be published at least three successive weeks in the Salt Lake Daily Herald, a newspaper published in and having general circulation in Salt Lake City in said county of Salt Lake.

Dated this 12th day of Feb., A. D. 1883.

R. SMITH,

Judge Probate Court Salt Lake County.

Attest D. BOCKHOFF,

Clerk Pro. Ct., Salt Lake Co., Utah.

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